Trilce
ACADEMIA

Curso:

Física

Tema:

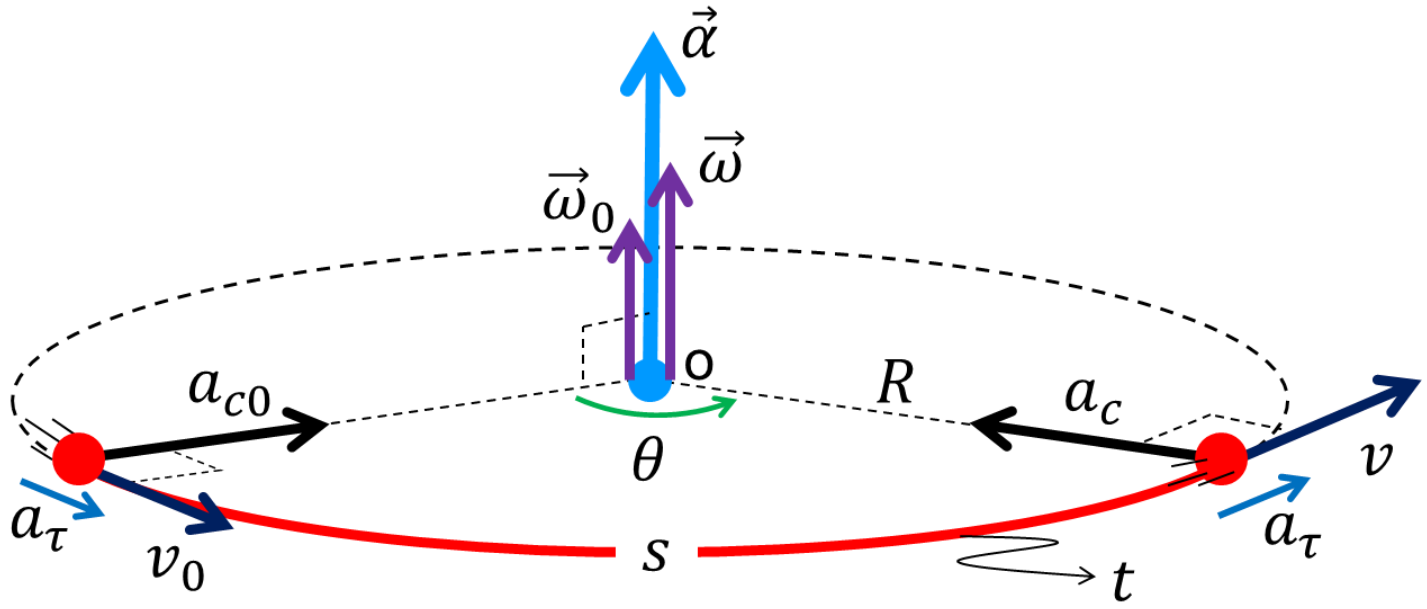
Movimiento Circunferencial Uniformemente Variado

Ciclo: **Anual**

Semana: **7**

MOVIMIENTO CIRCUNFERENCIAL UNIFORMEMENTE VARIADO

Se denomina circunferencial uniformemente variado, al movimiento de un cuerpo o partícula que describe como trayectoria una circunferencia alrededor de un punto (o) llamado centro de giro y donde la aceleración angular ($\vec{\alpha}$) permanece constante en forma perpendicular al plano de rotación, coincidiendo en dirección con el cambio de la velocidad angular ($\Delta\vec{\omega}$) si el movimiento es acelerado, pero en dirección opuesta si es desacelerado.



$$\vec{\alpha} = \frac{\Delta\vec{\omega}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\vec{\omega} - \vec{\omega}_0}{t} : \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}$$

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Ecuaciones:

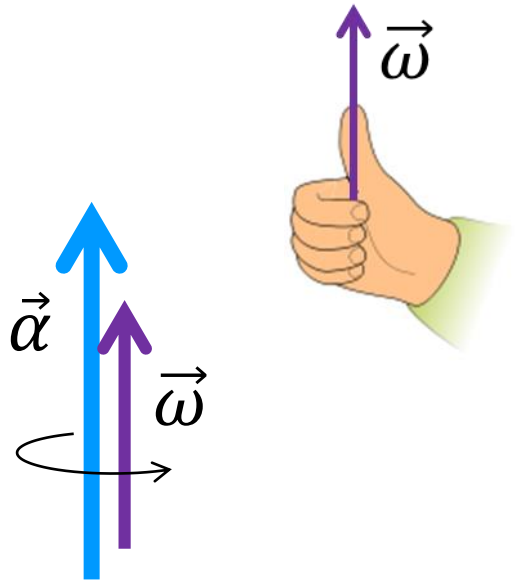
1. $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$

2. $\theta = \omega_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$

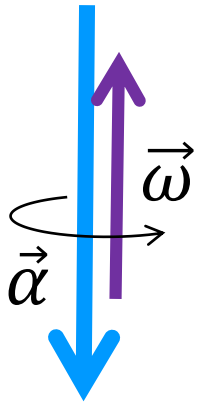
3. $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha\theta$

4. $\theta = \left(\frac{\omega + \omega_0}{2}\right) t$

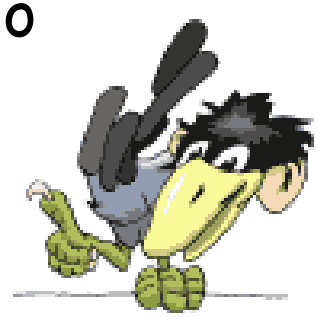
5. $\theta_{n^\circ} = \omega_0 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha(2n - 1)$



Acelerado



Desacelerado



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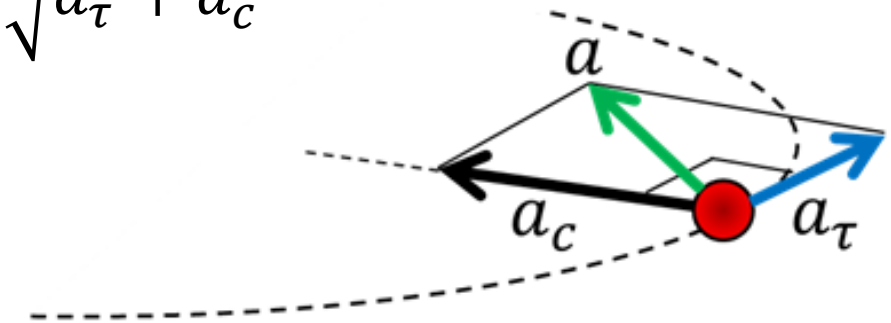
Tener Presente:

1. $v = \omega R$

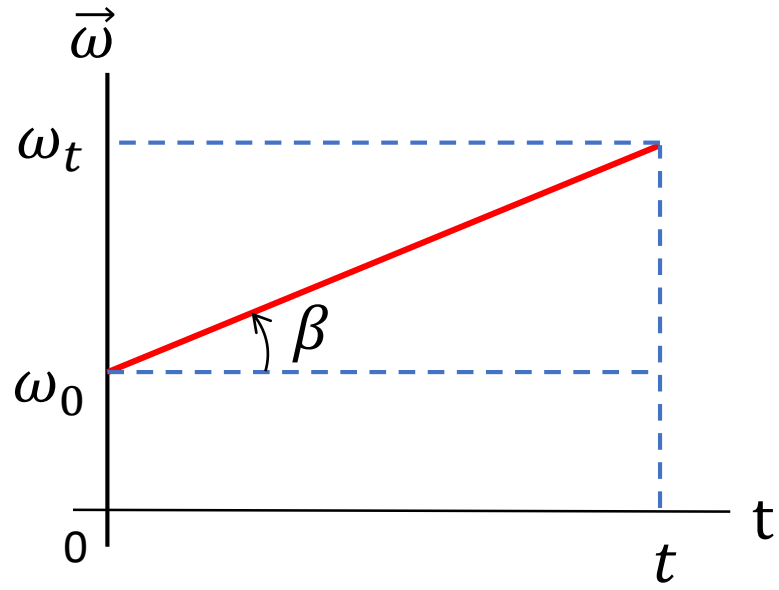
2. $a_c = \dfrac{v^2}{R} = \omega^2 R = v\omega$

3. $a_\tau = \alpha R$

4. $a = \sqrt{a_\tau^2 + a_c^2}$



5.



Se cumple:

$$\omega_t = \omega_0 + \alpha \cdot t$$

❖ $\alpha = \tan\beta$

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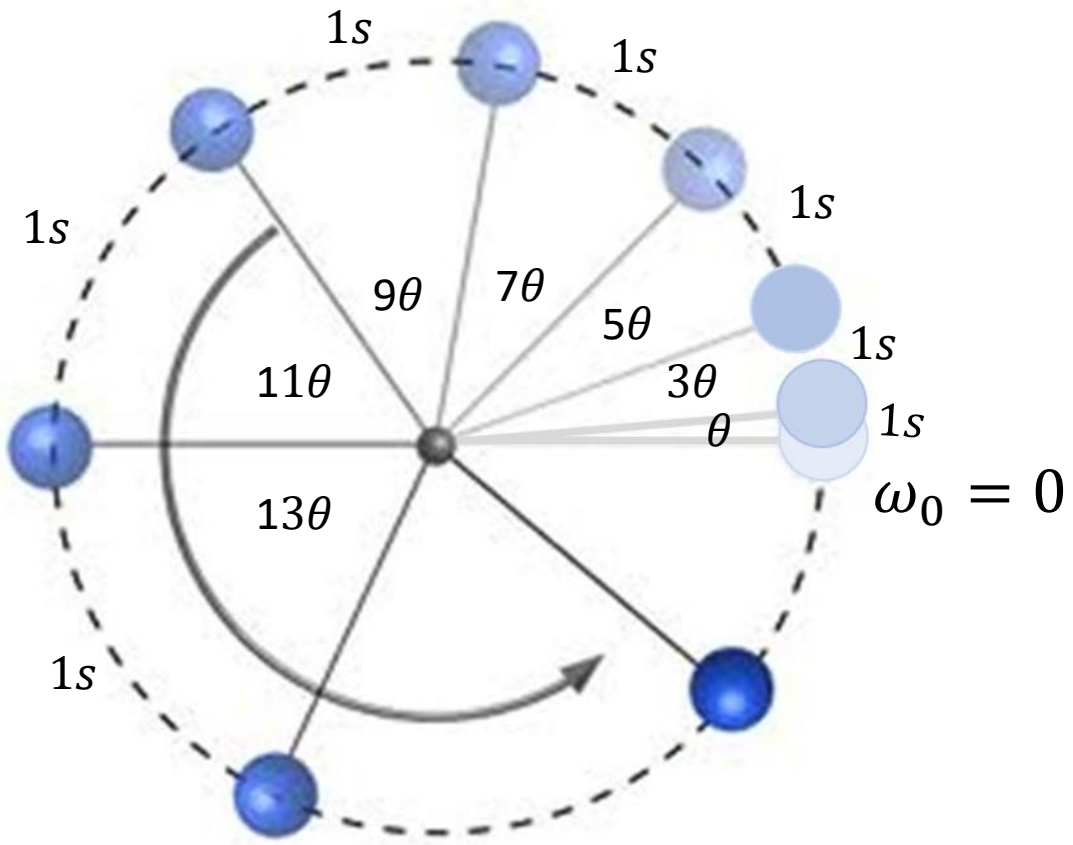
Números de Galileo en el MCUV:



$$\theta = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

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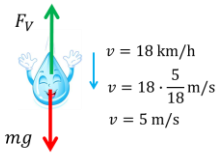
PROBLEMAS RESUELTOS

Resolución:

Se tiene:



$v = 18\ \text{km/h}$

$v = 18 \cdot \frac{5}{18}\ \text{m/s}$

$v = 5\ \text{m/s}$

Del equilibrio:

$F_V = mg$

$k \cdot V^2 = mg$

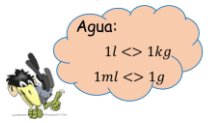
$k = \frac{mg}{V^2}$

$k = \frac{(\frac{1}{20} \cdot 10^{-3}) \cdot (10)}{5^2}$

$k = \frac{10^{-3}}{50}$

$k = 2 \cdot 10^{-5}\ \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{s}^2}{\text{m}^2}$

Tener presente:



Resolución:

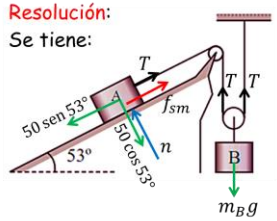
Sabemos que: $E = m \cdot c^2$

$\rightarrow \quad m = \frac{E}{c^2} = \frac{18\,000 \cdot 1\,000 \cdot 4\,000\,000}{(3 \times 10^8)^2} = 8 \times 10^{-4}\ \text{kg}$

$m = 0{,}8\ \text{g}$

Resolución:

Se tiene:



Del equilibrio:

A: $n = 50\cos 53°$

$n = 50 \cdot 3/5$

$n = 30\text{N}$

A: $T + f_{sm} = 50\text{sen}53°$

$T + \mu_s \cdot n = 50\text{sen}53°$

$T + 0{,}5 \cdot 30 = 50 \cdot 4/5$

$T + 15 = 40$

$T = 25\ \text{N}$

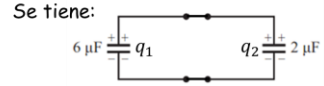
B: $m_B g = 2T$

$m_B g = 2 \cdot 25$

$m_B g = 50\ \text{N}$

Resolución:

Se tiene:



Se cumple: $q_1 + q_2 = 12\ \mu\text{C} \ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$

También: $V_1 = V_2$

$\frac{q_1}{C_1} = \frac{q_2}{C_2}$

$\frac{q_1}{6} = \frac{q_2}{2}$

$q_1 = 3q_2$

En (1): $3q_2 + q_2 = 12\ \mu\text{C}$

$q_2 = 3\ \mu\text{C}$

Resolución:

Se tiene: $\begin{cases} \varepsilon = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 = 25\varepsilon_0 \rightarrow \varepsilon_r = 25 \\ \mu = \mu_r \mu_0 = 4\mu_0 \rightarrow \mu_r = 4 \end{cases}$

Se sabe: $v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_r \cdot \mu_r}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{\sqrt{25 \cdot 4}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{10}$

$v = 3 \times 10^7\ \text{m/s}$

Como: $v = \lambda \cdot f \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{v}{f}$

$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^7}{6 \times 10^6}$

$\lambda = 5\ \text{m}$

Resolución:

Se sabe: $x_0 = A \operatorname{sen} \varphi_0$

$0 = 6{,}24 \operatorname{sen} \varphi_0$

$\operatorname{sen} \varphi_0 = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \varphi_0 = 0\ \text{rad};\ \pi\ \text{rad}$

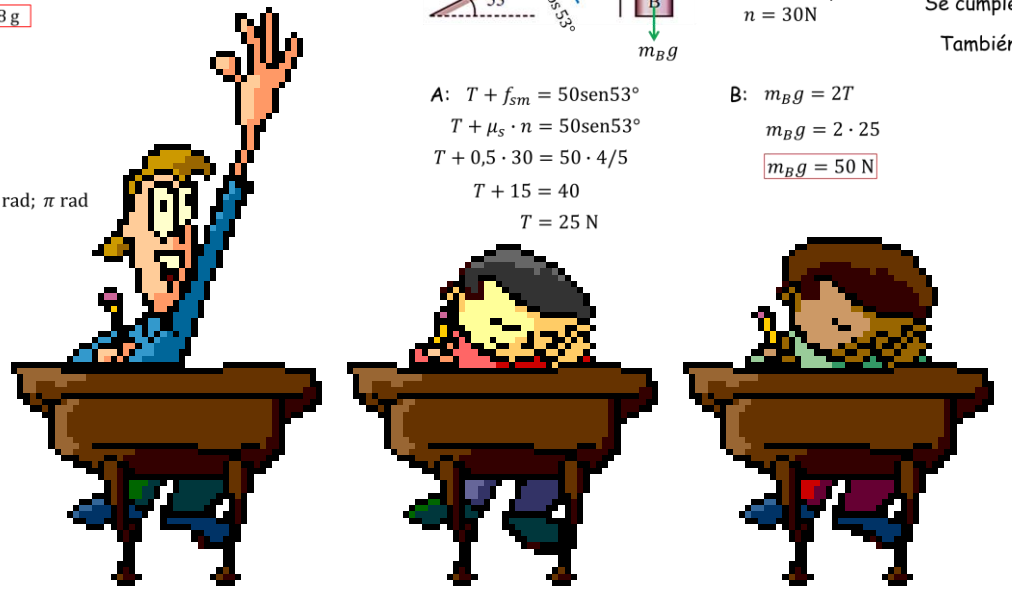
Como: $v_0 = \omega A \cos \varphi_0$

$v_0 = 2\pi f \cdot A \cdot \cos 0$

$v_0 = 2\pi \cdot 3{,}2 \cdot 6{,}24 \cdot 1$

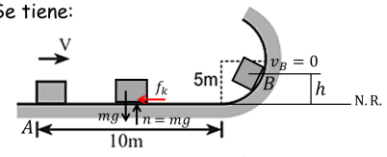
$v_0 = 125{,}46\ \text{cm/s}$

$v_0 \approx 1{,}25\ \text{m/s}$



Resolución:

Se tiene:



La E_M no se conservará: $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \mu_k \cdot mg \cdot s = mgh$

$\Rightarrow \quad E_{MA} + W_{fnc} = E_{MB}$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + W_{f_k} = mgh$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - f_k \cdot s = mgh$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \mu_k \cdot n \cdot s = mgh$

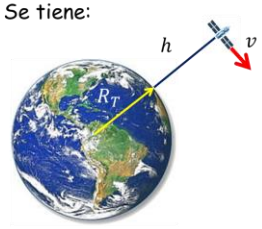
$h = \frac{v^2}{2g} - \mu_k \cdot s$

$h = \frac{10^2}{2 \cdot 10} - 0{,}2 \cdot 10$

$h = 3\ \text{m}$

Resolución:

Se tiene:



Se sabe:

$v = \omega \cdot R$

$v = \omega \cdot (R_T + h)$

$7{,}5 \cdot 10^3 = \omega \cdot (6400 + 1000) \cdot 10^3$

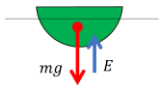
$7{,}5 = \omega \cdot 7400$

$\omega = 7{,}5/7400 = \frac{7{,}5}{7{,}4 \cdot 10^3} = 1{,}01 \cdot 10^{-3}\ \text{rad/s}$

$\omega = 10^{-3}\ \text{rad/s}$

Resolución:

Se tiene:



Se ve: $E = mg$

$\rho_{agua} \cdot g \cdot V_S = \rho_c \cdot V_c \cdot g$

$1000 \cdot g \cdot 2V/3 = \rho_c \cdot V \cdot g$

$\rho_c = \frac{2000}{3}\ \text{kg/m}^3$

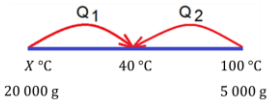
Como: $m_c = \rho_c \cdot V_c$

$m_c = \rho_c \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3)$

$m_c = \frac{2000}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 0{,}06^3)$

$m_c = 0{,}096\pi\ \text{kg}$

Resolución:



$\sum Q = 0$

$Q_1 + Q_2 = 0$

$m_1 \cdot c_1 \cdot (T_{Eq} - T_1) + m_2 \cdot c_2 \cdot (T_{Eq} - T_2) = 0$

$20000 \cdot 1 \cdot (40 - X) + 5\,000 \cdot 1 \cdot (40 - 100) = 0$

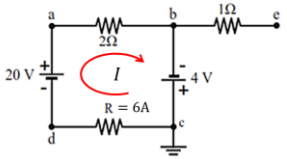
$4 \cdot (40 - X) + 1 \cdot (40 - 100) = 0$

$160 - 4X - 60 = 0$

$X = 25\ °\text{C}$

Resolución:

Se tiene:



Se cumple: $\sum \varepsilon = \sum (I \cdot R)$

$20 + 4 = I \cdot 2 + I \cdot 6$

$I = 3\ \text{A}$

Se sabe: $P = I^2 \cdot R$

$P = 3^2 \cdot 6$

$P = 54\ \text{W}$

Resolución:

Se sabe: $\lambda_{mín} = \frac{12390}{U}$

$\lambda_{mín} = \frac{12390}{45{,}54 \times 10^3}$

$\lambda_{mín} = 0{,}272\ \text{Å}$

$\lambda_{mín} = 0{,}272 \times 10^{-10}\ \text{m}$

Como: $f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$

$\rightarrow \quad f = \frac{c}{\lambda_{mín}}$

$f = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{0{,}272 \times 10^{-10}}$

$f = 11 \times 10^{18}\ \text{Hz}$

$f = 1{,}1 \times 10^{19}\ \text{Hz}$

Resolución:

Se sabe: $v = \frac{E}{B}$

$E = v \cdot B$

$E = 6 \times 10^5 \cdot 1{,}5$

$E = 9 \times 10^5\ \text{N/C}$

$E = 900 \times 10^3\ \text{N/C}$

$E = 900\ \text{kN/C}$

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MEJOR PREPARACIÓN A MENOR PRECIO